BANK BLOWN UP WITH A BOMB

Thrower and Cashier Are Instantly Killed.

THE CRANK DEMANDS $5,000.

While Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia Was Crowded at Noon Hour a Stranger, Who Is Refused a Loan, Hurls Explosives at Vault, Blowing Himself and Cashier to Pieces.

Philadelphia (Special).—Two men dead, a score of others injured, two of whom may die, and the beautiful interior of a bank building laid in ruins, is the result of a bomb being dropped in the Fourth Street National Bank here Saturday by a man who had demanded a loan of $5,000, for which he could show no collateral.

The identity of the perpetrator of the outrage is wrapped in mystery, for he was blown to pieces by his own engine of death. Nothing is left to tell who he was but a bunch of 10 keys found in a fragment of clothing belonging to the bomb-thrower. A plate on the ring holding the keys bore the name of "R. Steele, Garner, Iowa," and the police are looking up the man.

The cashier, a man killed by the explosion was W. Z. McLear, the cashier of the bank, who had been talking to the stranger and had refused his request.

Saw President First.

The man who dropped the bomb called upon Richard H. Rushton, president of the bank, who is also president of the Philadelphia Clearing House Association, shortly before noon and asked for a loan of $5,000. The president quickly concluded that the man was eccentric and turned him over to the cashier, with the idea that the latter would have him taken from the bank building. Before leaving Mr. Rushton the man showed him a picture of a woman and a child, with the remark: "Ain't they all right?"

A few moments later there was a terrific explosion, which shook the big building and completely wrecked the interior of the bank.

Cashier Lear was in his office when the man threw the bomb and was instantly killed. With the exception of his right arm and shoulder he was not injured.

The most seriously injured is William Crump, the colored messenger, who made a heroic attempt to seize the object which the man was about to drop from his raised hand, but he was an instant too late. The messenger is badly torn and if he survives his terrible injuries he probably will be blind.

Eight of the bunch of 10 keys found are small and flat and similar to those used in opening tin boxes. One is for a Yale lock and the other is a large door key. The keys have been photographed by the police and the pictures will be sent to various cities in the hope of finding a clue which will clearly establish the identity of the bombthrower. A description of the man, given by President Rushton, has been telegraphed to Garner, Iowa, and other cities in that section of the West.

Largest Bank In The City.

The Fourth Street National Bank is the largest financial institution in the city and occupies the greatest position of the first floor of the Bullitt Building on Fourth Street between Chestnut and Walnut Streets in the heart of the financial district. The explosion was terrific and caused tremendous excitement in the crowded building and the street.

The crash occurred a few minutes before 12 o'clock, at a time when the bank is usually well filled with persons in a hurry to transact business before the bank closes.

No one saw the unknown man enter the bank except E. F. Shanbacher, the vice president, who was passing out of the building on his way to luncheon. He noticed the man was poorly dressed, looked like a Russian and carried a small parcel. The stranger walked straight back to the rear of the bank and asked a clerk to direct him to the office of President Rushton. What took place in his office is best told by the president himself.

President Rushton's Story.

"I was very busy when the man entered my office," said Mr. Rushton, "and I asked him to be seated for a moment. He was very poorly dressed, had patches on his shoes and his entire appearance made me a bit unfavorable. He was waiting for me to finish the business I had in hand at the moment and happened to notice that he looked at me very curiously. I asked him his business and he gave his name as G. E. Williams and said he wanted a loan of $5,000.

"He did not look like a man who could make a loan of that amount and I asked him for collateral. He said something about an insurance policy and that it would mature for from one to five years. I was then convinced the man was a crank and decided to dismiss him at once, not for a moment thinking there was any harm in him. I told him he would have to see the cashier and directed him out into the banking department.

"As I turned to continue my work at the desk there was a terrific explosion and I thought the building was coming down. The man had not time to reach the cashier, the explosion came so soon."

Near A Lynching.

New Haven, Ct. (Special).—A young white man was captured a few moments later on Crown Street near the scene of the shooting. A large crowd quickly gathered, and as the officers were marching the negro to the police headquarters there were cries of "Lynch him," but no violence was offered.

To Dam Niagara River.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—Having disposed of the Chicago drainage canal question and the international boundary line on Lake Erie, the International Waterways Commission will next take up the question of damming the lower end of Lake Erie so as to raise the level of the lake. While no definite plan has been submitted to the commission, the general scheme in view is to build a great dam of regulating works at the lower end of Lake Erie or somewhere in the Niagara River.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

R. C. Flower, a fugitive since 1853, charged with grand larceny and defrauding credulous investors out of about $1,000,000 on alleged bogus mining operations, was arrested in New York, after being hunted throughout Mexico and South America.

The operating managers of nearly all the railroads in the United States will soon be confronted with demands by the trainmen and other labor for an eight-hour day and an increase in wages.

Three thousands residents of Chicago have received notices of ejectment in the suit of Sidney Smith, who claims Chicago real estate valued at $40,000,000.

Harry Thaw's wife and mother, as well as himself, are averse to a straightout insanity plea as his defense at the coming trial.

J. S. Young, of Baltimore, in testifying in the Glidden divorce paper, denied that he had conspired to limit the output.

Boston has revived the "blue laws" to such an extent that a casket for the dead cannot be moved on Sunday.

William De Costa, the mulatto charged with perjury in giving false testimony in the recent Harlo-Hoxie conspiracy trial in Pittsburg, was found guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

Chicago Judge Landis, of the Federal District Court of Northern Illinois, sustained eight of the 15 indictments against the Standard Oil Company of Illinois and dismissed seven.

No reason is assigned for the suicide of Walter Dana Swan, an instructor in the Harvard Architectural School, who shot himself over the heart and died in the hospital.

It is said in Pittsburg that Mrs. Holman, the mother-in-law of Harry Thaw, will give testimony at the trial which will help him.

Because of epidemic of typhoid fever, the water supply of the city of Scranton has been seized by the State.

In his message to the Missouri legislature Governor Folk took a decided stand against lobbyists.

Governor Cobb was inaugurated governor of Maine for the second time.

Sir Frank M. Ridley, Jr., a son-in-law of the late Gen. John M. Hood, was shot, and, it is reported, seriously wounded by Harvey Hill, a lawyer, just after the ceremony at the wedding ceremony of Miss Ella Ridley, a cousin of Dr. Ridley, to Benjamin Swanson, at Lafayette, Ga.

Two dead and two injured is the record of a fresh outbreak in the feud of the Sloane and Hanks families in Kentucky. A bloody fight occurred at a country dance. Harrison Sloane and Walter Hanks lost their lives.

Miss Irma Weil shot at Judge Jesse F. McDonald, of St. Louis, while the latter sat on the bench just after court opened. She had been a litigant in an inheritance case tried by the Judge.

Mayor McClellan, of New York, is out openly in his fight with Charles F. Murphy, and declared he will not attend any more meetings of Tammany Hall or have any relations with it.

George W. Morris, for 47 terms grand treasurer of the Odd Fellows of Kentucky, is dead.

Foreign.

The prosecution of Von Koscielski, member of the Prussian House of Lords, and other Poles of the independence party by the German government for holding meetings without permission, has resulted in acquittal and the placing of no costs upon the state.

It is believed that the federal government is preparing to take steps to prevent the passage by the Hawaiian legislature of any measures tending to discriminate against the Japanese.

The officers of the Hamburg steamship lines have not yet reached an agreement with the company, which demanded that they resign from the Captains' and Officers' Association.

Emperor William and his son, the Crown Prince, are reported to have had a serious disagreement over methods of the Colonial Office in Africa.

The reports that a reconciliation between the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough had been effected are officially denied.

Emperor William is said to be in fear of assassins, and the guards about the palace have been doubled.

The Paris Temps says that Spain made an affirmative reply to the inquiry of the French Foreign Office as to whether Count Tornielli, ambassador of France at Madrid, would be agreeable to Germany as the successor of M. Bihourd at Berlin.

The text of the articles of the Polish National League describes its aim of the league "to unite all the national resources for the restoration of the independence of Poland."

The officers of all the Bremen lines have resigned as members of the Mercantile Marine Association in compliance with the requirements of the company.

All the British insurance companies have repudiated their liabilities arising out of the earthquake at Valparaiso.

The trade service in Bulgaria is virtually at a standstill, owing to a strike of the employes on the railroads.

The President of France signed the Briand bill amending the Church and State Separation Law.

The French Admiralty has ordered the construction of four submarine cruisers.

Fire destroyed British army equipment at Portsmouth, Eng., to the value of $1,250,000.

A number of people in Southern and Southwestern Russia have perished from cold.

Chancellor von Buelow, in explaining the dissolution of the Reichstag, said he appealed to the country to free the government from dependence on the Clerical party and to strengthen the Liberal groups.

The second son of August Thyssen, one of the richest men in Germany, is reported to have mortgaged his share in his father's estate to form a firm of Dutch bankers for from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000.

A thousand Turkish soldiers, the remnant of 4,000 sent to the Nejd Peninsula two years ago to suppress the Arab revolt, have returned to Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, in a deplorable condition.

The lockout of factory employes at Lodz continues, and 14 workmen have been killed or wounded in the different fights between Socialists and Nationalists.

ANOTHER GIFT FROM MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE

Home For the Bureau of American Republics.

IT WILL BE A TEMPLE OF PEACE.

The Philanthropic Scot Celebrated New Year's Day by Donating Three-quarters of a Million to Provide a Home in Washington for the Pan-American Union.

Washington (Special).—It was announced at the White House Friday that Andrew Carnegie has given $750,000 for the erection of a building in Washington for the Bureau of American Republics, which the United States government and the various South American republics have agreed to purchase the site.

Mr. Carnegie was at the State Department, and was in conference with Secretary Root, who is chairman of the governing board of the bureau. Secretary Root informally thanked him for his gift, and indicated that he would at once send him a formal letter of acceptance. President Roosevelt already has written Mr. Carnegie expressing his appreciation and acceptance of the donation.

The gift having been made to the Bureau of American Republics, the permission of Congress to accept it will not be necessary. Several years ago Congress appropriated $200,000 as the share of the United States toward the site and building for the bureau, and between $25,000 and $30,000 already has been contributed by the South and Central American countries belonging to the bureau.

Mr. Carnegie's Letter.

Mr. Carnegie's letter offering the gift is addressed to Secretary Root, as ex-chairman of the governing board of the Bureau of South American Republics, and reads as follows:

"I am greatly pleased that you and your colleagues of the South American republics have done me the honor to suggest that I might furnish a suitable home in Washington for the Bureau of American Republics.

"The approval of your application by the governing board of the international bureau and President Roosevelt's hearty expression of satisfaction are most gratifying.

"You very kindly mention my membership of the first Pan-American Conference and advocacy of the Pan-American Railway, the germ of which are being slowly filled. The importance of such an enterprise impresses itself more and more upon me, and I hope to see it accomplished.

"I am happy, therefore, in stating that it will be one of the pleasures of my life to furnish to the union of all the republics of this hemisphere the necessary funds ($750,000) from time to time, as may be needed for the construction of an international home in Washington.

"The co-operation of our own republic is seen in the appropriation of funds by Congress for the purchase of the site, and in the agreement between the republics for the maintenance of the bureau we have in addition a generous co-operation, so that the forthcoming American temple of peace will be the joint work of all the republics, and each generation should see them drawing closer.

"It is a cheering thought that all these are for the first time to be represented at the forthcoming Pan-American Conference. Henceforth they are members of that body, whose aim is the settlement of international disputes by that high court of nations' or other similar tribunal.

His New Year's Gift.

"I beg to express to each and all of them my heartfelt thanks for being permitted to make such a New Year's gift as this. I have never felt more keenly than I do this New Year's morning how much more blessed it is to give than to receive, and I consider myself highly honored by being considered worthy to provide the forthcoming union home, where the accredited representatives of all the republics are to meet, and, I trust, to bind together their respective nations in the bonds of an unbroken peace."

The President's letter to Mr. Carnegie was as follows:

"I am so much pleased at learning from Secretary Root what you are doing for the use of the Bureau of American Republics. You have already done substantially the same thing for the United States in the Hague court. This new gift of yours has an almost quite equal significance as that in the cause of peace in the Western Hemisphere is concerned. The Bureau of American Republics is striving to accomplish for this hemisphere what The Hague Peace Tribunal is striving to accomplish for both hemispheres. I thank you heartily."

Girl Bound To A Tree.

Dayton, O. (Special).—A mysterious assault on a girl in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of the Gilman murder has aroused the greatest excitement here. The assault occurred early New Year's morning and the victim is Miss Margaret Roose. She attended a watch party at the home of Tony Brunett and stepped outside the house. When she did not return a hunt was started and she was found gagged and bound to a tree. She said she was attacked by a young man, who gagged her and tied her to the tree.

Lafayette College Endowment.

Easton, Pa. (Special).—At the opening exercises of the new college year, President Warfield, of Lafayette College, announced that $275,000 had been secured toward the $500,000 endowment, which is being raised to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the college. Of this sum Andrew Carnegie has given $50,000 for a mechanical engineering course and will give an additional $50,000 provided the entire endowment is secured.

Cannot Muzzle Kuropatkin.

Hamburg (By Cable).—The Neue Hamburger Zeitung says it learns that General Kuropatkin's history of the Russo-Japanese War, which was confiscated in Russia December 28, will be published in Leipzig in April in four volumes, with many illustrations and maps.

Dropped Dead In His Office.

Atlanta, Ga. (Special)—W. A. Hansell, assistant manager of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, dropped dead in his office here while dictating letters.

36,008 Routes.

The rural delivery service on January 1 had 37,624 routes in operation and 1,929 petitions for the establishment of routes pending. The number of regular carriers is 38,008.

Maryland has 384 routes in operation and 29 petitions for routes pending; North Carolina has 259 in operation and 28 pending. Virginia has 852 in operation, 53 pending. West Virginia has 236 in operation and 32 pending.

As A Bar To Gambling.

Senator Burkett, of Nebraska, introduced a bill providing a penalty of two years imprisonment and a fine for the sending of any telegram or telephone message designed to aid in gambling on horse races.

Congress And The Departments.

Speaker Cannon named Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, chairman on Mines and Mining to succeed Representative Williamson, of Oregon, who has been convicted of being involved in land frauds.

Commissioner Clements, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, believes that a conference of the Attorneys at Lawyers, on the Southern, and at Terra Cotta, on the Baltimore and Ohio.

Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, received the thanks of the 1906 of the Association for International Arbitration, voted to him by the General Council.

Major General J. Franklin Bell, late Chief of Staff of the army, sailed from Cuba, where he has been in charge of the American military forces.

Secretary Hitchcock has issued an order with the approval of the railway mail service tendered his resignation. General White's action, which was wholly voluntary, was based on the fact that his health is not quite up to the mark to enable him to make it impossible for him further to perform the duties of his office in the manner he has been accustomed to the best management of the service.

In a letter to General White, Postmaster-General Cortelyou accepted the resignation with regret and paid a tribute to him for his high standard efficiency to which he had brought the railway mail service. The resignation will take effect February 1.

Child Labor Bill.

Senator Beveridge reintroduced his General Child Labor Bill as an amendment to the Senate substitute. Child Labor Bill, with a view of securing action during the present session, the District bill having already been reported. In the same connection a new notice that he would speak on the subject on January 14, was given by Senator Beveridge, and it is stated that a fraud order be issued against it.

Secretary Wilson serves notice on those manufacturers who believe that the Pure Food Law cannot be enforced until October that they are mistaken.

Senator Lafollette is preparing a bill to withdraw from sale all coal and mineral lands in the public domain. His idea is to lease the lands.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Appeal In Important Case.

The recent decisions by Judge Evans, in the Federal Court at Louisville and by Judge McCall, in the Federal Court at Memphis, both of whom declared unconstitutional the Employers' Liability Act passed at the last session of Congress, were brought to President Roosevelt's attention and the announcement was made at the White House that the President will direct that an appeal be taken from these decisions. President Roosevelt is greatly interested in this act, and earnestly recommended to Congress at its last session that it be passed. He had a conference with Attorney General Bonaparte and Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Although the government was not directly interested as a party to those cases, it, in view of their importance, the government asked and received permission to intervene, and Assistant Attorney Harr made an argument in both of those cases, directing his attention solely to the constitutional question involved.

Mr. Harr received information from counsel representing the plaintiff in the Memphis case that an appeal would immediately be taken. There is no doubt, however, that sometime will elapse before the case will be finally acted upon adjudication in the Supreme Court.

Supt. J. E. White Resigns.

James E. White, for 16 years general superintendent of the railway mail service, tendered his resignation. General White's action, which was wholly voluntary, was based on the fact that his health is not quite up to the mark to enable him to make it impossible for him further to perform the duties of his office in the manner he has been accustomed to the best management of the service.

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THE PREFECT OF POLICE MURDERED

Shot By Terrorist at Service In a Chapel.

THE ASSASSIN IS CUT DO'N.

Major General von der Launitz the Latest Victim of Secret League As Prefect of Police of St. Petersburg—He Exercised Extraordinary Powers —Tyrannical Methods.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Major General von der Launitz, prefect of police and virtually dictator of St. Petersburg, was shot and killed by a young man at the institute of Experimental Medicine. Von der Launitz, at the invitation of Prince Peter Alexandrovitch, Duke of Oldenburg, brother-in-law of the Emperor, was attending the consecration of the institute chapel.

During the services and while mingling with several high officials, the prefect of police was approached from behind by a young man, who drew a revolver and shot him in the base of the brain.

The assassination of the prefect was preceded by an attempt to kill Dr. Dubrovin, president of the Reactionary League of the Russian People. A revolutionist attacked him on the street while he was returning home from the Duma session and struck him on the head with a cane, but without effect.

The fate of General Von der Launitz was followed by a scene of indescribable confusion. The Duke of Oldenburg, who was one of the few men to preserve his composure, seized the assassin's hand after he had fired twice, and which was wholly unnerved, and charged into the ceiling. But before the Duke could disarm him one of the officers who accompanied the Prefect drew his sword and severed the assassin a powerful blow, which completely cut out a portion of his skull.

Hacked With Sabers.

As the man was falling he shot himself in the stomach with the last bullet in his revolver. His death was instantaneous. The several officers continued to hack frenziedly at his prostrate body until the Duke of Oldenburg struck up their swords and forced them to desist.

The police have not yet succeeded in identifying the assassin or the authorship of this crime, like the recent assassination of Count Ignatieff and the unsuccessful attempt to throw Premier Stolypin with a bomb, has been traced to the existence of organization of the Social Revolutionaries, who recently resolved to resume full terroristic activity.

The organization issued the customary proclamation avowing and justifying the killing of General Von der Launitz, which was received with an ease and simplicity that showed the existence of a secret and all other officials on the revolutionary death list.

Traitor Among The Police.

The man who committed the crime was about 22 years old, and apparently belonged to the intelligent working class. He was provided with a card of admission to the dedication of the chapel, but it could not bore no name. The authorities have not been able to learn how he obtained this invitation to be ceremony, which was extremely exclusive, 2,500 invitations having been issued.

Prince Peter Alexandrovitch, Duke of Oldenburg, is a patron of the Institute. Among the guests present were his wife, Princess Eugenia, the youngest sister of Emperor Nicholas; Princess Leuchtenberg, and a large number of other persons prominent at court.

Found By The Porter.

Savannah, Ga. (Special).—A satchel containing jewelry valued at $50,000 was expressed to Dionsius Brands and his wife, who were robbed a few days ago of the gems on an Atlantic Coast Line train while all the members of the party were back to Tampa, where they were to take the train home in the afternoon. The wealthy Cuban and his wife carried the satchel in the train with them as contents, and while they were on the train kept it on the floor between them. They relaxed their vigilence, and at Jacksonville the satchel disappeared. Yesterday the colored porter, found it and turned it over to the police.

No Yellow Jack In Havana.

Washington (Special).—According to a cablegram received at the Bureau of Insular Affairs, there is not at the present time a single case of yellow fever in Havana. From September 1 to date there have been 53 cases under treatment, of the latter stricken on the same day two cases under treatment in the Military Hospital No. 1, and one case in Cruces and the other at Nuevas Pa.

Diamond Robbery At Tonopah.

Tonopah, Nev. (Special).—A daring robbery of the jewelry store of George E. Blakely occurred last night when the store was still open. Two bandits entered the store through the outer handle of the door so that it could not be opened from the inside. With a hammer wrapped in a cloth they broke the plateglass and took a tray containing diamonds worth $20,000, jumped a fence and disappeared.

Consul's Salary Too Small.

Washington (Special).—Frederick McMasters, American consul at Zanzibar, has tendered his resignation and proposes to embark in private business. He assigns as his reason for his resignation the impossibility of properly conducting the consulate at Zanzibar on the $2,500 salary allowed by law. It is stated at the State Department that there are no charges pending against Mr. McMasters.

The British At Jamestown.

London (By Cable).—The admiralty decided to send the first cruiser division to Hampton Roads for the opening of the Jamestown Exposition will give Great Britain an exceptionally strong naval representation, as division is made up to six of the best types of armored cruisers, including the Good Hope, Antrim, Argyle, Devonshire, Hampshire and Roxburgh. Later the division will visit other American ports and will exchange amenities in American waters with fleets of other nations.

THIRTY DEAD IN WRECK

Telegraph Operator Aged 18 Caused Disaster.

Topeka, Kan. (Special).—Thirty-five persons, all Mexicans but two, were killed and bodies of 20 Mexicans were incinerated in a head-on collision of two passenger trains of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, near Florence. The cars on train No. 29 went into a ditch and several of them were consumed by fire. Many of the victims were pinioned in the wreckage and were burned to death. Only their ashes remain. Twelve of the injured were seriously hurt. Six of them may die. The Mexicans were en route to El Paso to work for the Rock Island Railroad. But few persons on train No. 29 were seriously injured. The cars on this train were not badly damaged.

John Lynes, aged 18 years, the telegraph operator at Volland, who appears to be responsible for the collision, fled, but was arrested before noon. Lynes received an order to stop both trains at Volland, but let No. 29 slip by. The southbound train was carrying extra cars for the heavy homeseeker excursion traffic consisted of 17 cars.

Down Grade at High Speed.

The collision occurred on what is known as the Big Hill. The northbound train came down a steep grade at a high rate of speed and the engineer had no warning of the approach of the other train until it came to stop. He, however, was able to slacken speed before he jumped. The train met at the bottom of the hill. The impact was terrific. The smoking car on No. 29 was literally split in two and the first car was telescoped nearly half its size. The two baggage cars, mail car, smoker and chair car on No. 29 were consumed by the flames that followed the collision. The killed and the badly injured were in the smoker and the first chair car. None of the sleeping cars on No. 29 were badly damaged. One of the dead is William Thomas Miller, an Iowa soldier on a furlough.

Blame for the collision seems to rest on Lynes, the telegraph operator at Volland. Orders had been issued for No. 29 and No. 30 to pass at Volland. These orders had been sent to the operator at Volland. He was instructed to hold No. 29 at that point. Over-sleeping reason he failed to deliver the order to No. 29, and the latter train, entirely unwarned, met No. 30 a few miles west of Volland. He fled before the wreck occurred and his whereabouts are the pending collision.

Pennsylvania Operator Flees.

Five minutes before the trains met at Volland the dispatcher at Florence, No. 29 has gone, and I have gone also."

Then he left his key.

Even with this dispatch in hand the operator at Volland was powerless to prevent the wreck.

The collision were heavy ones, having 10 cars each, including Pullman sleepers and tourist, chair cars and coaches, smokers and baggage cars. The engines were of the Consolidated Fast Mail.

It left Chicago at 8.30 o'clock Thursday morning. No. 30 is the opposite train, and is known as the Chicago Express. It left El Paso Monday night and was due in Florence Thursday morning. No. 30 is the opposite train, and is known as the Chicago Express. It left El Paso Monday night and was due in Florence Thursday morning. No. 30 is the opposite train, and is known as the Chicago Express. It left El Paso Monday night and was due in Florence Thursday morning.

Reading's November statement caused lots of talk. It showed a net surplus of $948,622, against $1,175,233 last year. The surplus for five months of the current fiscal year was $3,719,893, against $4,701,268 during the same period in 1905, a loss of about $982,000. Receipts of the railway in that time ran ahead only $119,000.

THE POWER OF THE SADHU

ory of Mystery.

By DEREK VANE.

y staring at a small military n India, when a curious thing ppened in what has been called world beyond our senses." I was traveling up country, and ad been attacked by an attack of ic of the quarters of the son of ajah of Bhurtpore, a friend. He was a fine, manly fellow, a general favorite, and engaged to his colonel's daughter, Miss Cynthia Langley.

I could see how beloved of the gods, as the saying is, he was. He and I, laughing, as we were, over our morning smoking on the veranda. "You seem to have everything," I said, "Fortune is on your own way."

"I have her good gifts on you, Derefore," he cried, gayly. "You know it is unwise to refuse the gods of their favors lest they take them away." I'm a devout believer!" he answered, carelessly. "I haven't noticed it. You know, Winchcomb, "you have been indulging so many queer things late that you may be inclined to think a little more than is good for the ordinary people and situations."

laughed at the glibe.

My habit of looking under the bed has saved my life more than when I have had only myself pend on," I said. "And in this ere India I'm not going to take ad it true that things are ed when what they seem. Of se, you will say it is my imagination, but once or twice I have had that idea when Burton and I et before."

I suppose that is not impossible," Winchcomb replied by his usual gravity. "I have noticed that you are apt to be adopting tic measures to recover a lost had been stolen from his ship ago by birth, though I should ed to say he had been killed in his veins. It is not ily dark complexion — that come from exposure to the n his manner to women and other little things are dis- Co-English. Haven't you no- it?"

Yes," he said more gravely. "I like the fellow any better than do."

I wonder the Colonel has him so ch at his place," I ventured. "Although he is a poor man, and con- siderably under an exaggerated to these. But," he added, joy- "it is not really his fault; Bur- a pushing chap and would get anywhere he wanted."

"I can't say anything further, ough I felt more uneasiness than I did in the intimacy that had ng up between this stranger and Langley's family; particu- at his undisguised admiration Cynthia.

attentions to her were an im- ence, considering he was aware

I shut myself up in my room directly I got back, and unlocking a trunk I carefully looked through the papers I had collected during my sojourn in India and the note-books I had written until I came upon an account of my interview with the saint of the Himalayas. So far I had found nothing to help me; if this did not give me a clue to Burton's strange behavior I could do nothing more.

But the clue, thank heaven, was there.

"Some of these Hindu ascetics," I had written, "acquire extraordinary powers, but the wonder-working sadhus are not to be found in crowded streets and bazaars, but in the lonely jungle and snow-locked mountain, where the foot of man is rarely seen. Here, after years of penance and probation, they are able to perform what seem miracles to grosser minded men.

"The sadhu I have seen to-day is such a one. At my urgent entreaty he gave me an example of his power. He told me that he had only to make a certain mystical sign on anything he wanted and it would be brought to him. I made the experiment in the case of this a few minutes after he had touched a plant growing in a cleft on a rock I saw it lying at his feet! It appears, however, that all such things are brought by his disciples, or fami- use to him presently, though as yet I did not know how. If I could have seen him actually bring it I should have gone away quite content, but the Colonel Langley would not be in one excuse and then on another, until Harold began to get irritable and suspicious.

I calmed him as much as I could, for it seemed to me that Burton would be greatly seize on any excuse to break off the match, and I was afraid that if he quarreled with Harold he might give him the opportunity he sought. Either Burton had by some means lost the use of his faculties, or was in the power of some way, or else the Colonel was grossly deceived in the man's character.

I was returning alone late one evening from the club when, as I passed the Langley house, I saw some one moving about in the compound. I should have thought nothing of it, as natives are to be met anywhere at any hour, but there was something about the figure which caught the silent figure which roused my attention. I stopped and took more closely, and I saw that the soft, gliding movements did not belong to a native at all, but to a white man.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry, who are Indians, have been there all their lives and their children have come to them almost as much from exposure to the sun as from the example of their parents. Some of the children are half-castes, and I have learned that Burton has a connection with one of these families, though I do not know how. It is unwise to refer to the gods of their favors lest they take them away." I'm a devout believer!" he answered, carelessly. "I haven't noticed it. You know, Winchcomb, "you have been indulging so many queer things late that you may be inclined to think a little more than is good for the ordinary people and situations."

I laughed at the glibe.

My habit of looking under the bed has saved my life more than when I have had only myself pend on," I said. "And in this ere India I'm not going to take ad it true that things are ed when what they seem. Of se, you will say it is my imagination, but once or twice I have had that idea when Burton and I et before."

I suppose that is not impossible," Winchcomb replied by his usual gravity. "I have noticed that you are apt to be adopting tic measures to recover a lost had been stolen from his ship ago by birth, though I should ed to say he had been killed in his veins. It is not ily dark complexion — that come from exposure to the n his manner to women and other little things are dis- Co-English. Haven't you no- it?"

Yes," he said more gravely. "I like the fellow any better than do."

I wonder the Colonel has him so ch at his place," I ventured. "Although he is a poor man, and con- siderably under an exaggerated to these. But," he added, joy- "it is not really his fault; Bur- a pushing chap and would get anywhere he wanted."

"I can't say anything further, ough I felt more uneasiness than I did in the intimacy that had ng up between this stranger and Langley's family; particu- at his undisguised admiration Cynthia.

attentions to her were an im- ence, considering he was aware

"I will choose for Miss Langley," I said, stepping forward. "She rejects your proposals with scorn. I saw her leave her father's house, I followed her here and I have heard every word that has been said. I think my explanation is likely to be received with more credence than yours, and that she has nothing to fear—though," meaningly, "that will not be the case with you if one scandalous word passes your lips."

The poor girl was clinging to me, sobbing with joy and relief, and putting my arm through her, while Burton was still struck dumb with surprise, I led her away. She reached the shelter of her father's house unseen, and I had little fear that anyone would hear of how nearly her life had been wrecked, unless she chose to tell Harold herself.

But the end of the story is perhaps the strangest part. The next morning news was brought that Jerome Burton had been found dead in his court, and when I went to see him I shuddered at the look of fear and horror that death had stamped on his face.

It was the look, too, of a man taken by surprise.

There were various rumors afloat as to the cause of his sudden death, but putting it down to suicide, others to native treachery, though no trace of violence could be found, but I had my own theory, which I kept entirely to myself. I knew how man's power over the forces of nature is resented by those who must obey it; I knew, that occasionally the servant in that strange world may become the master, especially when the power gained has been put to an evil use. And, remembering the expression on the dead face, I drew my own conclusions.—Manchester Chronicle.

HOW A TEXAN KILLED A BEAR.

Range Rider Shot Off Its Wind With a Lasso, Then Used Its Body for Bait.

Jim Gordon, a range rider for W. W. Wilkins, whose big ranch is over near Howard Wells, in Western Texas, was much surprised the other morning to see a large black bear lumbering along ahead of him. It was in a rough locality, and the bear was evidently out to get its morning meal of sotol roots.

Gordon stuck his ralls into his horse and took after the bear. The chase did not last long. Gordon unloosened his rope, which was coiled over the pommel of his saddle, and when he got within throwing distance of the fleeing bear he deftly circled the noose over the animal's head. The cow pony sat back upon its haunches and drove the rope taut. The bear got one of its paws underneath the noose and prevented the animal from choking it. Then began a struggle that lasted for more than an hour.

Ordinarily a horse is desperately afraid of a bear, but the cow pony which Gordon was riding stood the ordeal fearlessly. It maintained its position while Gordon dismounted with a view attacking the bear at close quarters with his knife. He had no other weapon. The bear put up a hard fight the moment it saw Gordon on the ground. It rushed at him and struck him a terrific blow on the shoulder which sent him sprawling several feet away and out of reach of the maddened animal, which was coming in a prescribed circle by the rope.

Strange to say, the bear made no attack upon the horse. It seemed to consider Gordon responsible for the whole trouble. Gordon determined to kill the animal before he left the spot. He made several lunges and efforts to stab in on the bear and give it a blow with his knife, but each time he was struck by the animal's paw. Finally he got hold of the rope and by a sudden pull managed to bring the rope so that the bear's wind was temporarily shut off.

Taking advantage of the moment Gordon rushed in and cut the jugular vein of the animal with his knife. He loaded the bear upon his horse and brought it to the ranch house.—Kansas City Star.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

There's no chance for relatives ever to be intimate, for you have no time for your poor cousins and your rich ones have no use for you.

When a woman is trying to make her husband take her on a short trip to Europe she says they are planning to settle down at once.

There's something about an argument that makes a man get all tangled up in it even when he knows better than the other fellow.

It must be a joy to be so rich you haven't ashamed to confess you can't afford something.

If a man has to be supported by his wife and stand for it most on giving them advice about making money.

It isn't the wages of the cooks that count in the ocean steamship and railroad fares to bring new ones every day or two.

More force of habit makes a girl scream when she is in the dark with a man even if she doesn't care anything.

A great deal about having a good reputation is the way you sometimes try to live up to it when you don't want to.

When widows get married again they ought to cut the record whenever they give the second husband from the first.

When the crops are bad the farmers blame it on providence, but when they are good they think it's because they're so smart.—From "Reflections of a Bachelor," in the New York Press.

Q.

Hundreds of people have cured themselves of indigestion at Cabeen. One of last year's mayors, as a young man, used to find it almost impossible to pronounce words beginning with a "q." Every day for months he used to walk across St. James' Park practising this sentence aloud, "A quantity of quicksilver quietly quartered in a quagmire," until he conquered the impediment. To-day he is one of the most fluent speakers in England.—Tit-Bits.

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